Socio-Economic Agreements

Implementation Report 2016 Annual Report

Ekati, Diavik, Snap Lake and Gahcho Kué

Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre

Le present document contient la traduction française du résumé

des accords socio-économiques 2016 Rapport annuel

Ekati, Diavik, Snap Lake et Gahcho Kué

Government of Northwest Territories

Industry, Tourism and Investment
Education, Culture and Employment
Finance
Health and Social Services
Justice
NWT Bureau of Statistics
NWT Housing Corporation

Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

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Santé et Services sociaux
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French

Kīspin ki nitawihtīn ē nīhīyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.
Cree

Tłı̨chǫ yatı k'ę̀ę̀. Dı wegodı newǫ dè, gots'o gonede.
Tłı̨chǫ

ʔerıhtł'ís Dëne Sųłıné yatı t'a huts'elkër xa beyáyatı theʔą ʔat'e, nuwe ts'ën yółtı.
Chipewyan

Edı gondı dehgáh got'ı̨e zhatıé k'ę́ę́ edatł'éh enahddhę nıde naxets'ę́ edahłí.
South Slavey

K'áhshó got'ı̨ne xədə k'é hederı ʔedı̨htl'é yerınıwę nídé dúle.
North Slavey

Jii gwandak izhii ginjik vat'atr'ijąhch'uu zhit yinohthan jì', diits'àt ginohkhìi.
Gwich'in

Uvanittuaq ilitchurisukupku Inuvialuktun, ququaqluta.
Inuvialuktun

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᒍᐱᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓕᖅᑭᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕐᓂᑎᓵᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᒃᓚᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ.
Inuktitut

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.
Inuinnaqtun

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Government of Northwest Territories
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

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Executive Summary

The Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) has signed Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs) with the four diamond mines located in the Northwest Territories (NWT). Three of these mines, Ekati Diamond Mine (Ekati), Diavik Diamond Mine (Diavik) and Gahcho Kué Diamond Mine (Gahcho Kué) are currently operational. Snap Lake Diamond Mine (Snap Lake) was placed in care and maintenance in December 2015. The information in this report summarizes 2016 activities the GNWT has undertaken, to ensure benefits from mining activities in the NWT are being realized by NWT businesses and residents.

Commitments are captured in the following broad categories:

- Training and Career Development
- Family Violence
- Mental Health and Addictions
- Crime
- Housing
- Business Development

While the GNWT offers training and development opportunities across the territories, this report focuses on the following communities: Yellowknife, Detah, Ndilǫ, Behchokǫ̀, Whatì, Gamètì, Wekweètì and Łutselk'e. Participation, broken down by community, is reported for a variety of GNWT programs. Additional training and educational opportunities are provided through Aurora College, the NWT Mine Training Society, Skills Canada NWT, Ready to Work North and the GNWT support of apprenticeships.

Communities can establish Community Justice Committees (CJC) and access funding available through the Community Justice Program, which assists communities in developing alternative approaches to the traditional justice system. CJCs can also organize and deliver crime prevention initiatives tailored to their community's needs. Examples of these are provided in this report. Initiatives such as the NWT Wellness Court provide a holistic approach to justice by addressing the underlying causes of criminogenic behaviour.

Résumé

Le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) a signé des accords socio-économiques avec les quatre mines de diamants des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (TNO). Trois de ces mines – Ekati, Diavik et Gahcho Kué – sont actuellement en exploitation. La mine Snap Lake a été placée en mode de surveillance et d'entretien en décembre 2015. Les renseignements contenus dans le présent rapport résument les activités entreprises en 2016 par le GTNO pour s'assurer que les retombées générées par les activités minières profitent aux entreprises et aux résidents ténois.

Les engagements du gouvernement ont été classés par catégories :

- Formation et développement professionnel
- Violence familiale
- Santé mentale et dépendances
- Crime
- Logement
- Développement des entreprises

Bien que le GTNO offre des possibilités de formation et de développement professionnel à l'échelle du territoire, le présent rapport porte sur les activités proposées dans les collectivités suivantes : Yellowknife, Detah, Ndilǫ, Behchokǫ̀, Whatì, Gamètì, Wekweètì et Łutselk'e. Le pourcentage de participants par collectivité est indiqué pour divers programmes du GTNO. Le Collège Aurora, la Société de formation aux métiers des mines, Compétences Canada-TNO, Ready to Work North et les programmes de soutien à l'apprentissage du GTNO offrent aussi d'autres cours et formations.

Les collectivités peuvent se doter de comités de justice communautaires (CJC) et accéder aux fonds offerts par l'intermédiaire du Programme de justice communautaire, dont l'objet est d'aider les collectivités à mettre au point d'autres méthodes d'administration de la justice. Les CJC peuvent également organiser et mettre en œuvre des initiatives de prévention du crime adaptées aux besoins de leurs collectivités. Le présent rapport en contient des exemples. Diverses initiatives, entre autres le Tribunal du mieux-être des TNO, offrent

The GNWT supports a number of initiatives designed to combat family violence and violence against women in NWT communities; and to help those directly and indirectly affected by crime.

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) provides Public Housing with rent based on gross household income. In 2012 a sliding salary scale was introduced to address disincentives to work. Additional assistance is provided to individuals or families that wish to purchase a home in the NWT.

The GNWT, through the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) provides territory-wide programs and services that reflect the needs of all northern residents. Programs include the Community Counselling Program, Residential Treatment, the 24/7 NWT Helpline, the Matrix Program, Withdrawal Management Services, Talking About Mental Illness, and Mobile Treatment. There are a number of community-led initiatives customized to smaller local communities.

Through the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) the GNWT provided funding in excess of $3.9 million to 410 individuals, business or organizations under the Support for Entrepreneurs and Economic Development (SEED) policy. The NWT Business Development and Investment Corp (BDIC) provided credit funding in excess of $6 million dollars.

une approche holistique à la justice qui passe par la gestion des causes sous-jacentes au comportement criminogène.

Le GTNO subventionne plusieurs initiatives de lutte contre la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes dans les collectivités des TNO ainsi que des programmes d'aide directe ou indirecte aux personnes touchées par la criminalité.

La Société d'habitation des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (SIDTNO) propose des logements au loyer calculé en fonction du revenu brut du ménage. En 2012, une échelle salariale mobile a été adoptée pour lutter contre les incitations à ne pas travailler. D'autres aides sont proposées aux particuliers et aux familles souhaitant acquérir un logement aux TNO.

Par l'entremise du ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS), le GTNO offre des services et des programmes à l'échelle du territoire pour répondre aux besoins de l'ensemble des Ténois. Mentionnons le programme de counseling communautaire, le traitement en établissement, la ligne d'écoute 24/7 des TNO, le programme Matrix, les services de gestion du sevrage, le programme Parlons de la maladie mentale et le traitement mobile. Il existe également des initiatives locales qui sont adaptées aux petites collectivités.

Par l'entremise du ministère de l'Industrie, du Tourisme et de l'Investissement, le GTNO a versé plus de 3,9 millions de dollars à 410 particuliers, entreprises ou organismes dans le cadre de sa politique du Programme d'appui aux entrepreneurs et au développement économique (PAEDE). La Société d'investissement et de développement des TNO (SIDTNO) a fourni plus de 6 millions de dollars de crédits.

Training and Career Development

Training Efforts Relevant to the Project

Listed below are programs through which the GNWT carries out its training and career development commitments. This report is based on active programs and contracts from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Training programs are classified as follows:

Job-Specific:	This includes training, education, and support programs directed at a specialized field of study and on-the-job or off the-job training for a specific occupation. Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job (ATOJ) is an example.
Pre-Employment:	This includes training supports and programs designed to occur before a person's involvement in the workforce or in specialized training. Examples include Student Financial Assistance (SFA) or Employment Assistance Services (EAS).
Literacy:	This includes programs aimed at improving youth and adult education levels and access to specific education and training programs. An example of this program is the Community Literacy Development Fund (CLDF).

It is important to note that programs are delivered over different periods of time. One person may also benefit from more than one program within a reporting period. Therefore, the reported number of participants may not be directly comparable within a classified category, (i.e. Aboriginal, Non Aboriginal, Not reported).

Yellowknife/Detah/Ndilǫ

PROGRAM	TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY										PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	0	6	50	50	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	8	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	8	92	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	0	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0	100	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	145	601	0	—	—	—	746	19	81	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	31	160	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	16	84	0
Self-Employment Option	4	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	23	77	0
Small Community Employment Support	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Behchokǫ̀

PROGRAM	TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY										PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	46	1	0	—	—	—	47	98	2	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Self-Employment Option	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Whatì

TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY											PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
PROGRAM	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	12	0	0	—	—	—	12	100	0	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Self-Employment Option	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Small Community Employment Supports	12	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	100	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Gamèti

TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY											PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
PROGRAM	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	9	0	0	—	—	—	9	100	0	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Self-Employment Option	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Small Community Employment Supports	8	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Wekweètì

TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY											PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
PROGRAM	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	0	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	100	0	0
Self-Employment Option/ Labour Market Development Agreement	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Small Community Employment Support (Detah)	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	5	0	0	2	0	0	—	—	—	7	100	0	0

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Łutselk'e

PROGRAM	TRAINING BY TYPE AND ETHNICITY										PARTICIPATION RATE BY PRIORITY GROUP (%)		
	Job-Specific			Pre-Employment			Literacy						
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not Reported
Community Literacy Development Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Training-on-the-Job/Labour Market Agreement – Work Experience	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Student Financial Assistance (Winter/Spring 2015)	—	—	—	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	100	0	0
Building Essential Skill/ Labour Market Agreement – Skills Development	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Self-Employment Option	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Small Community Employment Support	14	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	100	0	0
Targeted Initiative for Older Workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Data not applicable

** Represents the number of contracts, not participants

Program Summary

Apprenticeship Training-on-the-Job (ATOJ)

ATOJ is a wage subsidy program designed to offset employer costs incurred while training and employing apprentices in trades designated under the *NWT Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupation Certification Act*. The principal goal of the program is to increase the number of skilled northern residents in designated trades in the NWT through supported training.

Community Literacy Development Fund (CLDF)

The CLDF provides financial assistance to community organizations to develop and deliver local programs that will increase literacy skills and raise awareness about the importance of literacy. Funding may be given to projects such as: tutoring, community learning groups, job search skills, public awareness, health, development of learning materials and basic technology literacy. Intergenerational family literacy programs, which include adult and community literacy awareness programs, will also be funded. The CLDF supports literacy development in all 11 NWT official languages, with an emphasis on Aboriginal languages as identified in the NWT Literacy Strategy.

Student Financial Assistance (SFA)

The SFA program provides assistance to eligible NWT residents to help them with their post-secondary education-related expenses. Full-time students can apply for a Basic Grant, Supplementary Grant, Remissible Loan, Repayable Loan and/or the Study Grant for Students with Permanent Disabilities. The types of assistance available are based on student categories.

Labour Market Development Agreement (LMDA)

The Canada-NWT LMDA allows the NWT to deliver labour market programs that support unemployed residents who are in receipt of employment insurance benefits or have been in receipt of employment insurance benefits within the past three to five years.

Building Essential Skills

The Building Essential Skills program is a short-term support program that assists eligible individuals to get the training or education needed to obtain employment.

Self-Employment Option (SEO)

The SEO program helps people without jobs who choose to start their own business by helping them develop business and financial plans and supporting the implementation of their plans.

Training on the Job (TOJ)

The TOJ program aims to help NWT residents gain work skills needed for meaningful and steady jobs. Wage supports are given to companies to lower the costs of training.

Canada-Northwest Territories Job Fund Agreement

The Canada-Northwest Territories Job Fund Agreement provides access to comparable programs for Employment Insurance (EI) clients and those not eligible for EI, to enhance the labour market participation of all Northwest Territories' residents, particularly low-skilled workers and under-represented groups and to encourage greater employer involvement in training.

The Canada-Northwest Territories Job Fund Agreement is divided into three streams:

Canada-Northwest Territories Job Grant	Provides funding to eligible employers committed to training eligible employees or potential employees in specific skills needed for a job.
Employer Sponsored Training	Provides funding to eligible employers committed to training eligible beneficiaries to gain specific skills needed for a job.
Employment Services and Supports	Provides funding for programs designed to enhance the labour market participation of eligible beneficiaries by assisting them to prepare for entry into, or return to, employment; to otherwise obtain or keep employment; or maintain skills for employment.

Community Initiatives

Provides support for organizations to deliver community and regional activities aimed at engaging under-represented groups in the labour market.

Activities may include:

- Training programs, workplace education programs;
- Community projects (such as Construction Boot Camp and Trades Awareness programs), and labour market partnerships; and
- Employment assistance services such as job coaching, counseling, and labour market information.

Small Community Employment Support (SCES)

The SCES program provides employers with a wage subsidy for individuals, 15 years of age and older, living in small and remote communities. The support is job or project based and enables participants to gain work experience and acquire essential skills needed to become employed, while also promoting self-confidence and self-reliance. The program also provides support for third party agencies and partnerships to deliver project-based training and work experience that may lead to longer term employment by helping to develop workplace essential skills.

Other GNWT Training Responsibilities

The GNWT is committed to collaborating with industry to encourage careers in a broad range of occupations, including technology, science and engineering. Other collaborative efforts made by the GNWT to get more NWT residents working and/or increasing job-ready skills are highlighted.

NWT Job Futures

This online tool provides career, employment and education requirements for 140 occupations. Information includes what people do, how much they earn, educational background and future prospects. NWT Job Futures can be found online at http://jobfutures.statsnwt.ca.

During the reporting period, the GNWT provided career counseling services and support to career fairs that included mining jobs information.

Career Counselling

During the reporting period, the GNWT provided career counseling services and support to career fairs that included mining jobs and information, under the program areas listed below.

ECE Service Centres

ECE Service Centres offer career counselling, career workshops, tutoring, career resource libraries, and the organization of career fairs and conferences. This is in addition to the delivery of regular ECE programs. Support is also given to NWT schools to increase student and staff understanding of programs and services, while Career Development Officers give ongoing support to NWT community residents. The following tables provide examples of career development work done through the ECE Service Centres.

Employment Assistance Services (EAS)

EAS allow community groups to provide career and employment assistance for direct local needs. Needs may be due to sudden shifts in the labour market or groups requiring additional support that is not usually available. EAS activities help people make informed career choices to prepare for, find and keep work.

Career Counselling Resources

Career counseling resources related to the mining industry are accessible in ECE Service Centres, schools, libraries, Aurora College campuses, Community Learning Centres, and online. The resources along with the participation numbers are outlined below.

Career Counselling Support Events and Activities

Event	Description	Community	Participation
Monthly workshops in Yellowknife	Interview Skills, resume writing, job search and apprenticeship presentation to St. Pat's high school.	Yellowknife Ndilǫ Behchokǫ̀ Gamètì Whatì Wekweètì	325 14 168 54 62 56
Skills Canada	Territorial Competitions	Yellowknife	240
Career Fair	Career Fair for the communities of Detah, Ndilǫ and Yellowknife; Moose FM Job Fair.	Detah	155
Community Visits	Visits made by the North Slave ECE Service Centre to provide community groups, schools, community governments, and companies with information on programs and services.	Behchokǫ̀, Ndilǫ, Detah, Whatì, Łutselk'e Gamètì, Wekweètì	527+

Information reported is only for the communities noted under the SEAs. Other events in the NWT may not be listed.

Career Events

Event	Description	Community	Participation
NWT-North Regional Skills Competition & Career Fair (Mar. 2016)	This Olympic-style competition has youth competing against each other in their chosen trade and technology areas. There are about 8-10 contest areas available and competitors are students from the Beaufort Delta & Sahtu; career fair was organized by staff at East Three Secondary School in partnership with Skills Canada NWT.	Hosted in Inuvik, open to all Beaufort Delta & Sahtu communities	38 competitors & observers from 7 communities, 28 exhibitors; student visitors not tracked by SC-NWT
NWT-South Regional Skills Competition & Career Fair (Mar. 2016)	This Olympic-style competition has youth competing against each other in their chosen trade and technology areas. There are about 5-8 contest areas available and competitors are students from the South Slave, Deh Cho, and Tłı̨chǫ; career fair was organized by South Slave Divisional Education Council in partnership with Skills Canada NWT.	Hosted in Hay River, open to all South Slave, Deh Cho, & Tłı̨chǫ communities	26 competitors & observers from 4 communities, 10 exhibitors; student visitors not tracked by SC-NWT
Territorial Skills Competition & Career Expo (April 2016)	This Olympic-style competition has youth competing against each other in their chosen trade and technology areas. There are about 15 contest areas available and competitors include both secondary and post-secondary students/apprentices. The Career Expo is sponsored by GNWT – ECE.	Hosted in Yellowknife, open to all NWT communities.	81 competitors from 11 communities; 18 exhibitors; 4 try-a-trade booths; over 520 student visitors
Skills Canada National Competition (June 2016)	This national competition involves the best youth from each province and territory competing in over 40 contest areas. Competitors generally qualify through provincial & territorial competitions. Competitors are secondary and post-secondary students and apprentices.	Hosted in Moncton, NB	19 competitors from NWT
Skills Canada NWT - Power Up Youth Conferences (Nov. 2016)	Volunteer mentors coach high school youth in various trades and technology The Power Up Youth conferences have about 25 expert mentors in skilled trades, technology and non-traditional jobs hosting workshops for students.	Hosted in Yellowknife, open to grade 8 students from all NWT communities	108 Girls 103 Boys
Skills Clubs (ongoing subject to funding)	Volunteer mentors coach high school youth in various trades and technology related skills, such as cooking, carpentry, welding, and more.	NWT Communities incl. Colville Lake, Deline, Fort Good Hope, Fort Liard, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Łutselk'e, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, Tulita, Ulukhaktok, Yellowknife	Varies (usually 4-12 per club)
Presentations to Schools/ Youth (ongoing subject to funding)	Presentations include information about careers in trades, chances to win prizes, and hands-on activities where practical	NWT Communities Incl. Łutselk'e, Yellowknife	Varies (usually 6-20 youth per presentation)

Training

During the reporting period, the GNWT worked with many organizations to coordinate the delivery of training programs.

Aurora College

Aurora College delivers postsecondary schooling in trades, professional, certificate, diploma and degree programs. Aurora College also works with businesses and Aboriginal groups to meet sector, regional and community training and education needs.

In addition to education and training programs, Aurora College provides support services to improve each student's chances for success. These services include counseling, housing, libraries, sports, student success centres and other services. Other career support is provided through adult educators in Detah /Ndilǫ, Łutselk'e, and each of the four Tłı̨chǫ̀ communities. Adult educators provide adult literacy and basic education, as well as other training programs on an as-needed basis.

Mine Training Society (MTS)

The MTS is a group focused on developing a strong labour supply for the mining industry. The MTS includes members from mining companies, Aboriginal authorities and government. Specific job openings are identified before setting up training programs, which provides successful participants with a greater chance of gaining employment. Members of the society also develop learning materials and support systems. The GNWT provides annual funding and in kind support.

Through Aurora College, the GNWT contributed to the following programs/projects offered by the MTS:

Program/Project	Organization/Community	Participation
Industrial Safety Training	Behchokǫ̀, Whatì, Yellowknife, Fort Smith	50
Introduction to the Mining Industry	Fort Smith	10
Heavy Equipment Operator	Fort Smith	10
Targeted Wage Subsidy	Yellowknife	4

Numbers are for participants in each program January to December 2016 Source: Mine Training Society.
Note: Information reported is for communities under the SEAs. There may be other Programs/Projects not listed.

Underground Mine Training Simulators

The GNWT, Aurora College, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation, Diavik, and De Beers Canada Inc. partnered to purchase four underground mine training simulators in 2008. There is one stationary simulator located in Yellowknife and three portable models that can be brought into communities, and can also be used in career fairs and other events to create exposure, awareness and stimulate interest in underground mining jobs.

Computerized programs provide a realistic hands-on learning experience and lead the participant through a series of job-related maneuvers, using modern tools and equipment similar to those that the operator would perform on the job in a safe and controlled environment.

Skills Canada NWT

Skills Canada NWT is a group that works with youth, employers, teachers, labour groups and government to promote careers in skilled trades and technology for Northern youth. Funding support is provided by companies and the federal and territorial governments. Through skills clubs, students get lessons from trades and technology experts who donate their time to share their skills with youth. Programs and events promote trades and technologies. Skills clubs include weekly two-hour lessons during an eight to 24 week period.

Introduction to Mining

The MTS sponsors and Aurora College delivers the community-based Introduction to Mining course. It is a six week course and includes two weeks of Ready to Work North program material.

Underground Miner Training Program

The MTS sponsors and Aurora College delivers the Underground Miner Training Program. The program is 12 weeks long and includes an introduction to geology and basic mining principles, as well as a site visit to expose students to the physical realities of underground mining. Students receive an Aurora College record of achievement upon completion. The program was not offered in 2016.

Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification (AOC)

ECE invests over $3 million annually to support apprenticeship and occupational training and certification. This supports the Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupations Certification Board (ATOCB); trade advisory boards; program development; shop accreditation; technical training programs; examinations and certifications; and wage subsidies to eligible employers to hire and train apprentices.

ECE funds Aurora College to deliver apprenticeship technical training at the Thebacha Campus in Fort Smith in trades that have the highest number of registered apprentices. This currently includes: carpenter, plumber, heavy duty equipment technician, electrician and housing maintainer. Aurora College also delivers a number of pre-trades and other industrial training programs such as mineral processing, camp cook, heavy equipment operator and underground mining.

Program/Project	Description	Organization/ Community	Participation
Trade Entrance Examinations	Conducted on a regular monthly basis at the North Slave ECE Service Centres.	Yellowknife	76
Trades Awareness Program	The South Slave Communities Learning Network, comprised of the South Slave Divisional Education Council, Aurora College – Thebacha Campus and Education, Culture and Employment – South Slave, developed a Youth Trades Awareness Program in communities with limited shops or other training areas. A two part Introductory/Intensive program for selected students in the South Slave Region.	Held in Fort Smith South Slave Region (Fort Smith, Hay River, Enterprise, Fort Resolution and Kátł'odeeche First Nation.	Introductory 49
Trade Entrance Examinations	Conducted on an 'as needed' basis at the Fort Smith or Hay River ECE Service Centres.	South Slave Region (Fort Smith, Hay River, Enterprise, Fort Resolution and Kátł'odeeche First Nation)	23

Note: Information in table may include additional communities than those noted under the SEAs.

Schools North Apprenticeship Program (SNAP)

SNAP is a program that allows students to register as apprentices and stay in school while gaining trades experience and earning school credits. This program is based on a partnership between industry, ECE and high schools.

CRIME

Community Policing

The RCMP provides policing services to all NWT communities under a contract between the GNWT Department of Justice and the Department of Public Safety Canada. The RCMP is founded on a community-based policing model, which "G" Division follows to the full extent. Local detachments provide service directly to residents, with backup from other detachments and "G" Division specialists when necessary.

There are 21 RCMP detachments in the NWT. Communities without permanent detachments receive policing services from detachments in nearby communities. Detah and Ndilǫ are patrolled out of Yellowknife. Wekweètì does not have a permanent detachment and is patrolled out of Behchokǫ̀. While Gamètì does not have a permanent detachment, it has two dedicated RCMP members that are based out of Behchokǫ̀. Patrols to Gamètì are planned to take place weekly with a patrol of three days and two nights duration, pending operational requirements. The members work a four-days-on / four-days-off schedule. The four-days-on consist of three days and two nights in the community, with a fourth day at the host detachment for administrative work. Due to staffing shortages at the Behchokǫ̀ detachment during the fall of 2016, the number of patrols to Gamètì and Wekweètì were temporarily decreased in order to meet staffing requirements in Behchokǫ̀. As of November 1, 2016, patrols to Gamètì and Wekweètì were returned to the normal frequency. Whatì and Łutselk'e both have detachments staffed by two members each. The RCMP territorial Operations and Communications Centre provides support to all detachments and communities 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Effective crime prevention depends on the collaborative efforts of the RCMP, the Department of Justice, community leadership and community members. As it does annually, the RCMP "G" Division met with each community to develop policing priorities and action plans for the 2016-17 fiscal year. The Policing Action Plans are based on the specific needs of each community and factor in the financial and human resources available to support the priorities. Working together on an action plan enhances communications between partners and increases the level of commitment towards achieving local goals.

Beginning in the summer of 2015, RCMP detachments have been tracking their actions under the Action Plans and report results on a quarterly basis to the Department of Justice and community leadership. The development of the plans and the subsequent quarterly reporting allow the RCMP and communities to track progress on their efforts to address issues specific to their own communities.

Community Justice Committees (CJC)

Communities can establish CJCs and access funding available through the Community Justice Program. This program assists communities in developing an alternative approach that meets the unique needs of each community and provides for a safe environment. Every community in the NWT is eligible for program and coordinator contribution funding that can support community-based solutions for programming in the area of victim services, community policing, family violence, and crime prevention. In 2016, there were Community Justice Committees in Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Wekweètì, Whatì, Yellowknife, and a single Committee serving Ndilǫ and Detah. Committees planned and delivered crime prevention activities in their communities, including:

- The Gamètì CJC hosted events to celebrate Tłı̨chǫ and Gamètì Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Easter and Canada Day. During these celebrations, community cookouts, drum dances, and handgames tournaments were held. Handgames hosted by the community of Behchokǫ̀ was well-attended by the youth from Gamètì. These cultural activities promoted crime prevention, but also helped promote Dene culture to Tłı̨chǫ youth in the communities. The Wekweètì CJC held a successful community Mother's Day barbecue cookout event

that was well-attended by members of the community.

- The Wekweètì CJC held a successful community Mother's Day barbecue cookout event for members of the community.
- The Yellowknife CJC hosted an open house, held a display booth at the City Showcase to recruit new volunteers, and conducted orientation for new volunteers.
- The Ndilǫ and Detah CJC held several events over Restorative Justice Awareness Week that included information booths on topics such as addictions, bullying prevention, healthy lifestyles and presentations from elders on traditional teachings.
- The Behchokǫ̀ CJC continues to build strong partnerships with the local RCMP detachment and the Territorial Court in referring clients to the CJC program. This year, the CJC program partnered with Victim Services during Family Violence Awareness Week. The two programs worked collaboratively in hopes of increasing the impact of their responses to family violence in the NWT.
- The Whatì CJC continues to build strong partnerships with various agencies in the community to help meet the needs of the clients that the Community Justice program serves.

Community Justice Committees accept diverted youth and/or adult cases from the RCMP and Crown. These cases are dealt with using a restorative model of justice through sentencing panels, victim and offender reconciliation, family group conferencing, and/or other community-based approaches. RCMP may also divert youth from the justice system using extrajudicial measures, such as cautions and warnings. In 2015-16, 24 individuals were diverted to CJCs by the RCMP in the Point of Hire communities.

NWT Wellness Court and Integrated Case Management

The NWT Wellness Court offers an alternative to conventional court that focuses on the offender rather than the offence. The court and the supporting program provides intensive supervision and targeted programing for chronic offenders who have mental health issues, addictions or cognitive challenges that contribute to their criminal behaviour. This program is intended to help offenders develop a healthier life and to avoid re-offending.

The Wellness Court works in collaboration with the GNWT Integrated Case Management (ICM) Pilot Project that was established to improve access to and delivery of services to common GNWT clients with complex and multiple needs. This will be achieved through better integration of case management best practices across departmental boundaries to create a coordinated and seamless service delivery system. The ICM working group consists of representatives from the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, NWT Housing Corporation, and the Yellowknife Health and Social Services Agency. In 2016-17, there will be a continued focus on service delivery that is accessible to the client population. The Department of Justice will also focus on the project evaluation, including analysis of client data to assist in decision making for the future of the project.

Tri-territorial Crime Prevention Research Project

The Department of Justice is currently participating in a tri-territorial crime prevention research project with Yukon and Nunavut. In 2015, the territories worked together to collect data to help inform the development of best practices and evidence-based crime prevention programming. The territories will incorporate traditional knowledge and build a common understanding of influencing factors and context in order to better understand the causes of our higher crime rates and factors that protect against crime. The data gathered will help each territory to develop a pilot crime prevention program during the final two years of the four year pilot (2016-17 and 2017-18). The Department of Justice is examining trauma-informed practices for frontline service delivery as a focus for the NWT project.

Offender Reintegration

There are programs and services in place to help offenders successfully reintegrate into their communities after being released from custody. There are psychological services available to inmates at all facilities. Corrections Service also has traditional and addictions counsellors and liaison officers on staff to identify an inmate's specific needs and work with case managers to ensure appropriate supports are made available. There are other various programs and services available to help inmates address their criminogenic behaviours, such as wilderness programming, alcohol counselling, life skills programs, and traditional activities.

When the time comes for an individual who has served a custodial sentence to return to the community, the chances of a successful reintegration are greatly improved when the inmate is aware of the support the community has provided during the incarceration period, and the community is aware of the work the inmate did to address issues while incarcerated. The Department's Corrections Service has measures in place to ensure inmates have the ability to maintain contact with their families and community members throughout the incarceration period. This process begins with an individual case management plan, where case managers gather information from key supports including family members, community leadership, probation services, RCMP and Community Justice Committees and shares this information with the inmate. Together, they develop a case management plan to support the inmate's rehabilitation and reintegration.

Family Violence

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) undertakes work related to family violence in collaboration with the Department of Justice (DOJ) as well as the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations (DAAIR).

The GNWT supports a number of initiatives designed to combat family violence and violence against women in NWT communities and to help those directly and indirectly affected by crime.

Protection Against Family Violence Act

The *Protection Against Family Violence Act* provides legal tools such as emergency protection orders 24-hours a day for people who feel threatened with family violence. Victims across the territory can apply for short-term orders through their local RCMP or by contacting the family violence counsellors at YWCA Alison McAteer House. Longer-term protection orders can have similar provisions and can also order the violent person to attend counselling and to compensate the victim for financial losses.

Residential Tenancies Act

Under the *Residential Tenancies Act*, tenants have the option to apply to terminate their rental tenancy agreement if they or their children are victims of family violence. To apply, tenants must have a current and in-effect court order that demonstrates that family violence has occurred.

Services for Victims

Through "in-person" contact or telephone outreach, Victim Service Workers offer: immediate emotional support; information on safety planning, emergency shelters, court processes and accompaniment if requested by the victim; accompaniment to an RCMP detachment, hospital or health centre; assistance with victim impact statements, applications to the Victims of Crime Emergency Fund, and registrations for victim notification programs; and referrals to community programs and services. There are Victim Service programs in Yellowknife and Behchokǫ̀, which provide outreach services to Ndilǫ̀, Detah, Łutselk'e, Whatì, Gamètì and Wekweètì.

The Victims of Crime Emergency Fund provides assistance to victims of serious violent crime. It can fund up to six sessions of emergency counselling with private counsellors to help victims and secondary victims to deal with experiences of victimization. It will also fund certain other emergency expenses resulting from experiencing serious crime.

Community Safety Strategy

The Community Safety Strategy is a pilot project intended to build collaboration between the Department of Justice, the RCMP, and communities. The objectives of the Community Safety Strategy are to: identify issues, look at achievable and sustainable goals, assess capacity to achieve those goals, and identify strategies for moving forward. In 2016-17, the Department of Justice is reviewing the results of the pilot project – focusing on lessons learned and making connections with other work such as crime prevention, Community Policing Plans and diversion. The future of the Strategy will depend on the results of the review.

Domestic Violence Treatment Options Court (DVTO)

The DVTO Court continues to provide an option for low-risk offenders who are willing to take responsibility for their actions and participate in an eight-week treatment program. The program's goal is to reduce further incidents or escalation of domestic violence. The DVTO Court is currently offered in Yellowknife, Hay River, K'atl'odeeche, and Enterprise. As of August 2016, a total of 75 participants had successfully completed the program.

"A New Day" Healing Program

The "A New Day" healing program targets adult men who use violence in their intimate and family relationships. The program was piloted in Yellowknife between 2012 and 2016 to test a curriculum with the goal of reducing violent behaviours and re-offending rates among violent men. Based on the results of the pilot, a long-term program will be implemented in 2017. "A New Day" is part of a larger system of accountability and safety, to provide violent men with alternative ways of behaving with their partners, their children and their communities.

Coalition Against Family Violence

The GNWT continues to work with the Coalition Against Family Violence to explore new ways to engage communities in the development and promotion of education and awareness campaigns, and in identifying family violence prevention strategies that address the specific needs of each community.

What Will it Take? (WWIT)

What Will It Take? is a family violence social marketing campaign aimed at changing attitudes and beliefs of bystanders who witness family violence. Workshops are available that help participants learn to identify all forms of family violence as well as how to intervene and provide support. Financial support is available to communities and organizations to deliver the WWIT workshop.

Territorial Family Violence Shelters

Department of Health and Social Services works collaboratively with the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority, the Hay River Health and Social Services Authority, the Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency, the Department of Justice, the Status of Women, and the Coalition Against Family Violence through a multi-pronged approach that includes prevention and intervention services, such as:

- Five family violence shelters across the NWT;
- Development of protocols and response teams in regions without shelters;
- Programming for children who witness violence;
- Capacity building through the Territorial Family Violence Shelter Network; and
- Training and standards for front line counselling staff providing services to affected individuals.

HOUSING

Public Housing Rent Scale

As a result of extensive consultations as part of the development of its strategic framework, *Building for the Future: Northern Solutions for Northern Housing*, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) in 2012 revised its public housing rent to address a perceived disincentive to work. The previous rent scale was viewed as a major contributor to creating dependency on government and providing a disincentive to work for territorial residents who reside in public housing.

The introduction of income ranges to assess household income ensures that tenants will have the ability to earn extra income without necessarily having their rent increase. This addresses the concern brought forward by some that an increase in income would be clawed back through increases in rent. The income ranges and their corresponding rent levels are shown in the table below.

	Monthly Rent		
Monthly Income	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C
< $1,667	$80	$75	$70
$1,667 - $2,499	$160	$150	$140
$2,500 - $3,749	$365	$345	$325
$3,750 - $4,999	$610	$580	$555
$5,000 - $6,674	$890	$845	$790
$6,675 - $8,333	$1,295	$1,230	$1,155
$8,334 or More	$1,625	$1,545	$1,445

Zone A Communities: Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Norman Wells, Fort Simpson

Zone B Communities: Detah/Ndilǫ, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Behchokǫ̀, Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Kakisa, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Fort Resolution, Gamètì, Whatì, Trout Lake, Wekweètì, Wrigley

Zone C Communities: Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtchic, Tulita, Łutselkʼe, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Deline, Fort Good Hope, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Ulukhaktok, Colville Lake

Purchasing a Housing Unit

The NWTHC provides assistance to construct or purchase homes. In Zone A, this assistance can be up to 5 percent of the purchase/construction price; Zone B, up to 48 percent; and Zone C, up to 55 percent. Additionally, Public Housing tenants interested in purchasing their units can receive a discount of $25,000 on the calculated value of their unit. The NWTHC also has a rental program that prepares renters to be homeowners. Participants in this program can receive an equity contribution of up to $20,000 to purchase a unit. For further information on this, interested tenants/applicants should contact their local community housing organization or District Office.

Mental Health and Addictions

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) provides programs and services on a territory-wide basis, reflecting the needs of all residents. DHSS is committed to accountability, transparency and providing for the best health and the best care for the best possible future for northern residents.

As a response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action, the NWT Health and Social Services System is continuing their work to ensure cultural safety training. The Department has taken a measured and comprehensive approach to finding the most effective ways to make staff throughout the system understand and put into practice principles of cultural safety. Moving forward, research and pilot projects will be used to create a work plan for the Health and Social Services System that will focus on policies, standards and training to combat structural racism and develop cultural competency and safety.

Mental health and addictions programs and services are accessible through the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority, the Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency, and the Hay River Health and Social Services Authority and provide all NWT residents with access to a broad continuum of options that focus on the client; promote understanding, awareness and acceptance; and provide accessible, effective treatment services. With the recent release of *Mind and Spirit: Promoting Mental Health and Addictions Recovery in the Northwest Territories Strategic Framework*, DHSS is moving forward on re-envisioning how mental wellness and addiction recovery can be achieved in this territory. Specific Action Plans are being developed to address key areas including Child and Youth Mental Wellness, Mental Health and Additions Recovery. The Strategic Framework will address gaps in the current system and improve service and program delivery by building on strengths.

Territorial-wide Programs and Services

Though the below mentioned services constitute core DHSS programming, practitioners and healthcare professionals in each region work hard to ensure services are tailored to the needs of the individual community, whether this is through providing translation services, flexible hours or a focus on the particular concerns of the community reflected in treatment options.

Community Counselling Program (CCP)

The CCP offers personalized counselling and addictions support and assistance including assessment, crisis intervention, referrals for treatment counselling, follow-up and aftercare. The program is offered in 19 communities across the NWT with telephone or fly-in services available to communities without a counsellor. The CCP is also used to develop community based and personalized addictions treatment plans and referral to other services, including residential treatment. There have been two client satisfaction questionnaires conducted on the CCP with the associated reports released in February 2015 and October 2016.

Residential Treatment

The DHSS provides access to four southern treatment facilities for individuals seeking treatment for substance abuse and co-occurring issues. Each facility is tailored to different needs and client groups while offering extension programs and psychological supports.

Aventa Treatment Centre for Women – Calgary, AB
- Women-only facility.
- Prioritizes pregnant women.
- Treatment focuses on healing from experienced traumas.

Fresh Start Recovery Centre – Calgary, AB
- Male only facility.
- 12-step based programming.

Edgewood Treatment Centre – Nanaimo, BC
- Co-ed facility.
- Treats opiate addictions and concurrent disorders.

Poundmaker's Lodge – St. Alberta, AB
- Co-ed facility.
- Incorporates traditional First Nations, Métis, and Inuit spirituality.

24/7 NWT Helpline

The NWT Helpline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The service is anonymous, confidential and free of charge to all NWT residents. The NWT Helpline assists residents with de-escalating immediate crisis situations, provides information on where and how individuals can get help, and provides referrals to community based services. Follow up calls with a Care Coach are also available.

Matrix Program

The Matrix Program is a community-based, outpatient addictions treatment program offered on an ongoing basis by the Tree of Peace in Yellowknife. The program is also offered on an as-needed and as-possible basis in other regions and communities across the NWT.

Withdrawal Management Services

DHSS has investigated NWT withdrawal management services, specifically the efficacy of providing safe access to withdrawal management in small, medium and large NWT communities. A review of existing withdrawal management services was conducted and the results indicated that the DHSS is offering an appropriate continuum of withdrawal management services.

Medical withdrawal management is available via the Stanton Territorial and Inuvik Regional Hospitals. Residents in need of this service can be referred via their local health centre. Non-medical withdrawal management can be accessed at the Salvation Army in Yellowknife and/or via the Community Counseling Program in other regions.

Talking About Mental Illness (TAMI)

TAMI is an award winning five-day module program designed for use in schools to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness among youth. The program provides youth and schools with options to increase awareness, understanding, and compassion around mental illness. Elements of the program are important in creating safe spaces, encouraging youth in need to reach out for help, and developing lasting viewpoints that will reduce the stigma associated with mental illness. While current resources will not allow for the expansion of TAMI to all regions in 2016-17, the DHSS will continue to take a phased approach in the implementation of the program.

Mobile Treatment

DHSS piloted a mobile treatment program from January 24 to February 5, 2016 in Fort Resolution. These programs involve a team of professionals including counsellors, wellness workers, psychologists and others, who travel to communities on a short term basis to provide addictions treatment and aftercare planning support. The pilot will be evaluated to determine outcomes, effectiveness and feasibility for implementation in other communities.

Community-Led Initiatives

Territory-wide services provide a solid baseline of medically necessary services; however it is often necessary to adapt programming to better serve smaller local communities. The DHSS helps to personalize health services in the north through community engagement and initiatives designed by communities, for communities.

Land-Based Healing

To support Aboriginal Governments in providing their residents with access to culturally appropriate wellness programs that best meet their needs, DHSS has been helping to deliver Land-based Healing Programs. A total of $1.23M has been earmarked for these initiatives in the 2016/17 fiscal year and beyond. DHSS invited Aboriginal Governments to submit expressions of interest and provided guidelines for accessing the Land-based Healing Contribution Fund. There is $125K available to each region with an option to increase based on uptake. There is also $30,000 available to community-based Aboriginal governments. In 2015/16, proposals were received and Contribution Agreements were put in place with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency, the Tłı̨chǫ Government, the Gwich'in Tribal Council, the Sahtu Dene Council, the Akaitcho Territory Government, the Inuvik Community Corporation, the Sambaa k'e Dene Band, and the Dehcho Friendship Centre.

Community Wellness Initiatives

DHSS has collaborated with every NWT community on the development of Community Wellness Plans which allows communities to decide for themselves what their priorities are and where federal wellness funding should be directed. Community input and engagement in the development and implementation of wellness programs is critical to successfully addressing health and social issues.

In 2016/17, $8.02M in federal funding is being utilized to support health and wellness in communities. Approximately $5M of the $8.02M is allocated directly to Aboriginal organizations to support:

- Training and capacity building;
- Health child and youth development;
- Mental health and addictions; and
- Healthy living and disease prevention.

A decentralized team of Community Development and Wellness Planners has been hired to support ongoing community wellness work. Positions are located in the Sahtu, Beaufort Delta, Dehcho, and the North/South Slave Regions. These planners are working with communities to update their wellness plans before the end of the 5-year federal funding agreement. The NWT Community Wellness Initiatives Annual Report 2013/14 is available at http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/nwt-community-wellness-initiatives-report.pdf.

Individualized Care

DHSS provides equitable services to all residents and provides for a high standard of care; however there may be instances where an individual's needs are not adequately addressed through standard programming or more customized community-led initiatives. To address these gaps, DHSS is continuing to support the important role played by community health representatives and community wellness workers. These vital positions are unique in the community in that they are able to provide a range of health and well-being services tailored to the needs of the individual; home visits, translation services, routine check-ups and nutrition advice are just some of varied tasks they undertake.

The DHSS also relies heavily on community engagement to determine programming gaps and to improve service delivery; an example of this can be found in the implementation and continued delivery of both Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and the Applied Suicide Intervention and Skills Training (ASIST) programs. These programs were adapted out of existing mental health and suicide prevention programming to provide front line workers and community members necessary first responder skills after hearing from community members who wanted more skills, tailored to their unique community.

Business Development

The programs through which the GNWT carries out the business obligations it has under the Social Economic Agreements (SEA) are described in this section.

The GNWT supports existing public and private sector programs that enable the provision of technical business development support services through the:

- ITI Regional Offices;
- Community Transfer Initiative;
- Community Futures Program;
- SEED Policy;
- NWT Business Development and Investment Corporation;
- GNWT Business Incentive Policy and eProcurement System;
- BizPal; and
- Aurora College

For the GNWT grants, contributions and loans, the following meanings apply:

Grant:	This is an unconditional transfer payment.
Contribution:	This is a conditional transfer of approved funds to a third party to fulfill a statutory obligation or other government objective.
Loan:	This is a business agreement requiring the transfer of funds from the lender to the borrower, for a specific purpose that will be repaid by the borrower with interest over an agreed upon period of time.

All programs listed are offered in all NWT communities. Each program area has its own program requirements.

Business Development Support

The Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), the NWT Business Development and Investment Corporation (BDIC) and other parties responsible for program implementation regularly provide information about general business support programs. These include the programs under the Support for Entrepreneurs and Economic Development (SEED) Policy and the BDIC Credit Facilities, Venture Investment, Contribution and Subsidiary programs.

Regional Offices

ITI operates Regional Offices in all five regions of the NWT. Staffed by ITI Economic Development Officers (EDOs) this Regional Office network delivers ITI and BDIC programming to all 33 communities in the NWT. This one-window approach is designed to maximize client access to staff expertise, provide efficient service delivery and reduce bureaucratic complexity. Regional EDOs work to maximize NWT business opportunity and employment capacity.

ITI Economic Development Officers (EDOs)

Operating out of the Regional Office network, ITI EDOs provide business support services and program delivery to people and companies throughout the NWT. As business development specialists they identify client relevant economic development programs, and provide support, advice and assistance to clients in regards to accessing those programs. They also apply their knowledge of the needs of industry in the regions where there is capacity for expanding or initiating local businesses.

They are networked to business development contacts, financial institutions, and government departments and agencies. This enables them to develop ongoing contacts within the mining industry and connect industries with business opportunities in the mining sector. Through this guidance and support local businesses are more aware and prepared for potential opportunities in the mining sector.

ITI EDOs often work to facilitate economic development in the regions by participating in business community meetings, such as Chamber of Commerce meetings and conferences. At these meetings, they promote and raise awareness about business opportunities relating to the mining industry. They attend also conferences, workshops and community meetings throughout their regions, the NWT and Canada to promote opportunities in their regions and support community meetings and conferences.

During the reporting period, ITI EDOs provided business counselling to enable clients to pursue or maintain business with Diavik, in particular, or with the mining industries in general. The types of businesses that mainly benefit from these services are those who could provide contract services to Diavik, such as those involved in construction and transport services.

The type of advice or counselling given can range from reviewing and providing advice on business plans to advancing suggestions and strategies on how to approach the mines to obtain procurement opportunities. EDOs are an information source on market data and on the development of opportunities in a wide range of economic sectors. This assistance helps small businesses build capacity and set strategic goals.

Community Transfer Initiative (CTI)

The CTI provides NWT communities with salary and operations funding so that they can obtain the services of an EDO who will be responsible for that community. Community based EDOs are responsible for facilitating, promoting and ensuring community economic development in order to secure opportunities for economic and business development.

EDOs funded through the CTI program provide business counselling as needed, assist with business network development and funding applications, matching local companies with business opportunities and working to increase local employment.

Ultimately, the CTI program is designed to provide community based expertise (the EDO) to foster the long-term development of business capacity of the communities of the NWT where the program operates.

CTI funding agreements, totalling $451,095, are in place in with the Tłı̨chǫ Government (funding one full-time position in each of Whatì and Gamètì and one part-time position in Wekweètì), the Akaitcho Government (one full-time position assigned to the Akaitcho Business Development Corporation) and the City of Yellowknife (funding half of one full-time position).

The North Slave Regional Partnership is a collaborative partnership where representatives of Aboriginal, territorial, federal and municipal governments collaborate with the mining industry to discuss and develop strategies. This includes many programs that relate to the mining industry, including safety courses, apprenticeship programs, and more.

ITI's North Slave Regional Office also has an arrangement with Denesoline Corporation to provide staff in the community of Łutselk'e for business development.

Community Futures Program (CFP)

CFP is a community-based regional approach to employment creation and economic development. The CFP is delivered through ITI Regional Offices and the GNWT currently funds five of the seven Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDCs) operating in the NWT (one CFDC does not meet the CFP guidelines while another is currently re-organizing). ITI supports CFDCs via:

- Year-to-year contribution funding for operations;
- Non-repayable investment fund capital; and
- Access to low-cost capital via the NWT BDIC.

Operational funding provided under the CFP totaled $1,010,980 in 2015/2016. In regards to investment fund capital the CFDCs have been provided, since their creation, $6.23 million in non-repayable capital funding with the GNWT contributing $3.73 million of that total.

Each CFDC is an incorporated, non-profit organization that supports small business development. CFDCs are run by independent Boards of Directors drawn from the communities served by their respective organizations. CFDCS serve all 33 communities in the NWT.

CFDCs are mandated to support community and business development through the creation and expansion of small and medium sized enterprises and the creation and maintenance of employment opportunities in NWT communities. CFDCs provide business information and skills development, as well as delivery of financial programs. CFDCs offer help to companies through programs that may include loans, business planning, lines and

letters of credit, information and training.

The CFDCs in the main communities that service the Diavik mine are the Thebacha Business Development Centre, the Akaitcho Business Development Corporation, and the Dogrib Area Community Futures (currently re-organizing). These CFDCs provide services to Fort Smith, Łutselk'e, Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Ndilǫ, Detah, Behchokǫ̀, Whatì, Gamètì and Wekweètì.

While each CFDC has some flexibility to set its own priorities for economic development in its respective region, they offer core services that include some or all of the following:

- Term loans (up to $200,000) and other related credit facilities;
- Business counselling and assistance;
- Management training, monitoring and after-care;
- Access to business information and Canada Business-NWT Service Centres;
- Access to state of the art video conferencing technology; and
- Delivery of the Human Resources Development Canada Self-Employment Options Program for the GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment

SEED Policy

SEED Policy programming is designed to help diversify the economy, start or expand NWT businesses, improve business knowledge and capacity, and investigate new sector business opportunities. In 2015/2016 the SEED Policy had a budget of $3,866,000 million.

The SEED funding program was oversubscribed in 2015/2016 fiscal year. In the 2015/2016 ITI made a total of $3,940,629 contributions to 410 individuals, businesses and organizations in the NWT. Of this total NWT funding $807,250 was provided to 106 different individuals, businesses and organizations from the communities identified in the SEAs.

SEED has five programs and two industry-specific funding programs.

Entrepreneur Support

All NWT businesses can apply under this category for up to $15,000 in funding. The category covers costs related to the following activities: start-up funding; capital assistance; operational support; and market and product development.

Sector Support

Assistance up to $25,000 is available for sector research or investigation of new opportunities or product development. The program also provides an interest rebate for up to $15,000 annually for eligible businesses to offset loan interest related to new capital purchases for expansion of business. Energy, e-commerce, tourism and value-added manufacturing focused on import replacement are designated as priority sectors.

Community Economic Development

Up to $25,000 is provided in this category for community-based business research, feasibility plans, strategic planning and improving access to information. It can also be used to support activities, such as art festivals or community economic promotions.

Micro Business

In this category, contributions of up to $5,000 are provided for self-employment activities aimed at traditional economy, arts, film and similar self-employment activities.

Business Intelligence and Networking

For this category, up to $3,000 per individual may be provided where business trip costs exceed $1,500 (applicant must contribute at least $1,000 towards eligible trip costs).

Film

The Film Industry Contribution Guidelines are closely associated with the Micro-business and Entrepreneur Support programs (above) and provide up to $15,000 for NWT residents and businesses engaged in film and media arts production.

Prospector Grubstake

The Prospector Grubstake guidelines are closely associated with the Micro-business program and provides up to $5,000 for eligible prospectors to provide grubstake supply for eligible prospecting activities.

NWT Business Development and Investment Corporation (BDIC)

The BDIC's mission is to support the Northwest Territories' economy by encouraging the creation and development of businesses in communities by offering a wide range of financial programs and business support services to support the economic goals of the GNWT. It directly supports business development and provides resources to expand the business knowledge and capacity of business owners in all thirty-three communities in the NWT. The BDIC's core partners are the Department of Industry, Trade and Investment regional offices that deliver its credit facility program throughout the north; the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency that provides funding to support the Canada Business NWT; and the Community Futures Development Corporations that offer regional access to business services.

The BDIC provides the following financial programs and services to businesses and entrepreneurs:

- Credit Facilities Program - offering loans, working capital guarantees and standby letters of credit.
- Contribution Program - providing contributions to new and expanding businesses.
- Venture Investment Program - investing in companies.
- Subsidiary Program – providing funding and operational support services.
- Business Support Services - providing business information and guidance; and managing the Canada Business NWT office.

In 2015/2016, the BDIC approved $6.109 million of credit facilities and provided $311,000 in contributions. The following table provides a summary of the regional breakdown of the financing and contribution funding.

Within the credit facilities program, businesses can apply for variable interest rate financing allowing a flexible loan that provides lower borrowing rates during times of falling interest rates. The BDIC can also offer working capital guarantees to assist businesses with financing through their banks.

The subsidiary program is based on facilitating community partnership and supporting local subsidiary boards with the BDIC providing funding and centralized support in general operational, accounting and marketing functions. In 2015/2016, the BDIC's subsidiaries maintained 16.62 direct full-time equivalent positions (1,725 hours per annum) and supported 128 craft producers.

2015/2016 Achievements - April 2015 to March 2016

Region	Credit Facilities		Contributions	
	#	$(000)	#	$(000)
North Slave	2	1,058	30	199
South Slave	7	1,231	5	33
Inuvik	1	1,940	11	62
Sahtu	—	—	—	—
Dehcho	2	1,880	1	17
Total	**12**	**6,109**	**47**	**311**

Partnerships

The BDIC partners with various organizations to leverage opportunities to increase business capacity and to contribute to overall success of NWT businesses.

For example, the BDIC and the Business Development Bank of Canada have an ongoing MOU that allows applicants the opportunity to apply for credit facilities more than the BDIC limit of $2 million. This increase in lending allows for greater flexibility and larger capital projects to be considered.

Recently the BDIC partnered with Futurpreneur Canada to provide mentoring and entrepreneurial boot-camps for young entrepreneurs. To date, 36 potential entrepreneurs participated in the program and 4 mentorship pairings have been established. Of the participants in the program, 2 have already continued to establish their own businesses.

In addition, as a crown corporation, the BDIC is mandated to support all NWT residents with their businesses. Recently the BDIC met with the NWT Disabilities Council and Yellowknife Association for Community Living to discuss partnering to provide business services for people with special needs.

Canada Business Northwest Territories (CBNWT)

CBNWT provides NWT residents with information and resources to help them start or grow their businesses. Clients can have their business questions addressed through a toll-free phone number, in person, or online. The BDIC maintains business information on BDIC.ca and CanadaBusiness.ca and provides a key resource guide named *How to Start a Business in the NWT*. These sources of information act as trusted resources for Canadian and territorial businesses.

The main CBNWT business service centre is located at the BDIC office in Yellowknife. The Community Futures Development Corporations act as access points for CBNWT services. All services are available online to clients in every NWT community.

GNWT Business Incentive Policy (BIP)

To support GNWT commitments to advance a vibrant private sector and support sustainable economic development in the NWT, the GNWT has had a preferential procurement policy since 1976. The BIP is an economic policy that gives preference to registered NWT businesses for GNWT purchases of all products and services.

The GNWT's official registry of approved businesses under the BIP can be found at: http://www.bipregistry.nt.ca/Public/default.asp.

The Northwest Territories Manufactured Products Policy (NWTMPP) requires GNWT contract authorities to purchase approved NWT manufactured products as designated under the NWTMPP. The NWTMPP strives to encourage local production as a means to diversify the NWT economy, and to foster and maintain the investment, jobs and income produced by local manufacturing.

Below is a breakdown of the BIP-registered businesses by community grouping, as of January 25, 2017:

Behchokǫ̀	Gamèti	Łutselk'e	Wekweètì	Whatì	Yellowknife / Ndilǫ / Detah	Other NWT Communities	NWT Total
22	0	5	0	1	777	595	1,443

eProcurement System

GNWT has changed its online procurement system from the current website to a new interactive website in order to better serve vendors. By doing this, NWT has joined other Canadian jurisdictions in providing enhanced online tools for procurement.

The new website allows vendors to download and bid on contracting event opportunities online, as well as sign up for notifications of new contracting event opportunities in business sectors of interest as they arise.

To access the new GNWT Contract Event opportunities, visit: http://contracts.fin.gov.nt.ca.

To view tenders and proposals posted prior to October 31st, 2015, visit: http://www.contractregistry.nt.ca.

Other GNWT Business Development Responsibilities

BizPal

BizPaL provides entrepreneurs and prospective business owners in the NWT an easy and convenient way to access critical information needed to establish and run a business by streamlining the business permitting and licensing process.

As an online service, BizPaL provides prospective business owners and entrepreneurs access to permit and licence information across Canada. Information seekers answer a short series of questions about their current or proposed business and a customized list is created of the permits and licences needed from all levels of government.

The service is the result of collaboration between federal, provincial/territorial, regional and local participating governments. The GNWT, through ITI, works with Industry Canada, municipal and local governments, as well as territorial and regional business organizations, to maintain the BizPaL network in the NWT. BizPaL can be found online at http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/en/services/bizpal.

Aurora College

Aurora College offers certificates, diplomas, degrees and trades training with strong cultural content and hands-on experience to ensure programs meet the needs of NWT residents and the labour market. The college upgrades the business and economic skills of NWT residents through the programs described below.

Continuing Education – Business Development

Aurora College's three Continuing Education Departments offer employment-related skill development training courses. For business development, Aurora College offers the following courses:

- Business Basics
- Financial Planning
- Simply Accounting
- Small Business Development
- Proposal Writing
- Accounting and Finance
- Office Procedures
- Bookkeeping
- Project Management
- QuickBooks

Small Business Development

The Small Business Development Program is a 16-week program intended for individuals who want to start a small business in the NWT. The program focuses on areas important for the successful start-up and operation of a small business. Emphasis is placed on gaining familiarity with the structure of small businesses, learning how to develop a business plan, knowledge of sales and marketing, financial management, human resource management, strategic planning, business management and leadership.

The program is oriented to the practical development of a small business and includes a special project to give individuals hands-on experience in starting and running a small business. Individuals taking the course also have the chance to work on their own business idea in this program.

Business Administration

The Business Administration Program provides students with the knowledge and skills necessary to start an entry level career in business, government and non-profit organizations. Business courses stress applicability to small businesses in the NWT. This program provides students with an opportunity to acquire either a certificate (a one-year program) or a diploma (a two-year program).

The two-year diploma has three directions of study: general, co-op, and community economic development (CED). The co-op direction has two work placement opportunities. The CED stream includes special courses that are useful for individuals who are planning to start a business at the community level, or looking for economic development positions with municipalities or Aboriginal organizations.

A Business Administration Access Program has been designed to provide individuals interested in entering the Business Administration Program with the required knowledge, skills and advanced education in communications, math, computer applications and bookkeeping.

Resources

The GNWT informs NWT businesses of opportunities arising from resource development through trade shows, communication materials and EDOs.

- The Business and Economic Development section of the ITI website. The website provides links to information on the BDIC, BIP, CFP, EDOs, SEED and more. http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/sectors/business-and-economic-development
- The publications section of the ITI website. This section has information on business and economic development resources. There are also a number of reports that may help identify business development opportunities. Copies of some of these publications have also been made available in print. http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/publications-main

Community Meetings

In late 2016, community meetings were held jointly by GNWT and mining representatives in Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Whatì and Wekweètì. Offers to meet with Łutselk'e, the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the North Slave Métis Alliance were made, however, a mutually agreeable time was not found for a meeting. Offers to meet will be extended again in 2017.

The attendees of the community meetings expressed appreciation for the open and public nature of the discussions. It allowed all members of the community the opportunity to understand the current social and economic position of the community. This understanding allowed for discussion on potential areas for improvement within the community.

Social indicators that were focused on in the Tłı̨chǫ communities included the number of people incarcerated and the issue of homelessness in the community. An area of concern is the future of the mines and more specifically, the desire for information about the operational life of the mines to be clearly communicated to community members.

Concerns were also raised about the accessibility of socio-economic reports from both the GNWT and the mining industry.

Tłı̨chǫ citizens are interested in seeing general human resource information about the applications originating from their communities. Questions included:

- "How many people are hired versus the number of applications received?"
- "What are some of the reasons why Tłı̨chǫ citizens are screened out of the application process?"
- "At what stage are applicants failing in the application process?"

Some community members voiced that there is a large number of unemployed youth that could benefit from better communication about the opportunities in the mining industry. There is legislation that establishes a minimum age for employment at a mine site, but it was suggested that youth be presented with training or apprenticeship opportunities that would increase the likelihood of future employment in the mining industry. Community youth interested in going back to high school or obtaining post-secondary education need support.

There was a suggestion that community-based career fairs, where officials from the mining industry meet with community members, would improve understanding about careers in the mining industry. During these events, mining companies could advertise career opportunities and interested community members could apply in person.

When training is made available, it was recommended that the delivery of the program be community-based. The rationale is that it is cheaper to send one instructor into a community than it is to send community members to the training centres.

Some community members are not clear on how some GNWT-wide programs are administered. There was interest and appreciation at the sharing of information identifying trends and discussion around program administration.

The working environments and expectations differ between working in a community and working at a mining operation. For example, working hours tend to be more flexible in community work environments. Because of the demands of the production schedule at a mine, work schedules are set and all employees and contractors are expected to comply with the strict work hours.

These types of differences pose challenges for many community members as they adapt to new working conditions and expectations.

There was discussion around on-the-land healing programs that assist with the overall physical and mental wellness of communities. There was interest expressed in building on the success of this program and expanding it to additional communities. One of the questions asked was how the mines are dealing with mental health and wellness, the response being that the goal of the Employee and Family Assistance Program was to connect people with local resources. Meeting attendees discussed how the mining industry is working with employees who struggle with addictions but want to work towards being healthy again.

In the event that the legalization of marijuana occurs, community members asked whether the policies in place at the mines would change. Representatives from the mining industry stressed that their safety first policy will not change. It is their stance that employees cannot be under the influence of drugs or alcohol while at the mine site. At this point, it is premature to speak to any potential future policies.

Meeting attendees noted that one of the barriers to entry into the mining industry is the prohibitive cost of leaving the communities to complete pre-employment medicals and criminal record checks. Some of the small local communities do not have permanent RCMP detachments. In those communities, RCMP Members from nearby detachments conduct period patrols to provide policing services. Community members voiced concerns regarding access to criminal record checks, and how the inability to obtain them in a timely manner inhibits the ability of volunteers to work with youth. Community members asked how these checks could be expedited. The RCMP followed up with the community member to find a solution to obtaining criminal records check.

One suggestion to build or improve the local community economy is to create sewing clubs where the completed goods could be sold in craft stores. Some smaller communities are interested in legacy projects such as culture camps, craft stores and training centres. Industry representatives were asked about their planned community contribution programs.

The on-the-land training that was introduced was enthusiastically endorsed by community members. There are numerous benefits of maintaining a traditional way of life. Youth participants have particularly enjoyed the program.

Ekati SEA Senior Officials Meeting Summary

During the April 25, 2015 Technical Session for the Jay Project Environmental Assessment, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) committed to provide the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board with summaries of the Ekati SEA implementation annual meetings. On February 8, 2017, the GNWT met with DDEC to discuss performance related to the Ekati Socio-Economic Agreement (SEA).

Employment and Training

Under the SEA, DDEC has committed to maintaining a workforce comprised of 62 percent northerners. It was agreed that 50 percent of northern employees would be Aboriginal.

In 2015, DDEC and its contractors together attained 53 percent northern employment, and reached its Aboriginal employment commitment at 52 per cent of the total northern employment. Of the 1,820 employees working for DDEC and its contractors in 2015, 25 percent were northern non-Aboriginal and 28 percent were northern Aboriginal.

DDEC missed the overall target when considering employees and contractors together but has demonstrated leadership in this area as a company, as 65 percent of DDEC employees are northern and 59 per cent of their northern workforce is Aboriginal.

DDEC's contractors fell short of the target which brought down the overall percentages. Contactors reached northern employment levels of 35 percent and of that figure, only 31 percent satisfied the northern Aboriginal component of the target numbers. It was noted that contractors have struggled in meeting commitment levels which has been a continued area of focus for DDEC.

DDEC has seen the number of skilled positions needed increase over time, resulting in a higher level of skill requirement. These changes in the needs of the labour force, to highly skilled positions, have made local hiring challenging for the industry as a whole.

During contract renewals or renegotiations DDEC has increased incentives for contractors to motivate them to achieve higher northern and Aboriginal employment participation. Additional efforts have been made to work with contractors on increasing employment related benefits to increase their attractiveness to northern workers. DDEC has also facilitated the participation of contractors in northern community career fairs to increase access to the local workforce.

DDEC has made efforts to improve its training and apprenticeship programs. In 2015, the Ekati mine had a total of 52 apprentices (23 with DDEC and 29 with contractors). 88% were northern, and of those, 52% were northern Aboriginal. This is a steady improvement over the last few years since DDEC purchased the mine.

DDEC is aware of a potential barrier for career advancement in their industry. Senior positions within mining companies require soft skills. Those skills are currently hard for employees to learn, develop or practice in the current industry environment.

DDEC surveyed its female employees to obtain information and learn how the company might encourage and increase participation of women in the mining industry. Progress on increasing participation of women employed at the Ekati site has been slow and DDEC is actively working to improve the progress.

Business

DDDEC spent more than $258 million with northern businesses in 2015. This represented 58 percent of total expenditures which were $449 million. There was an increase in spending with northern Aboriginal businesses as well as a slight increase in southern spending.

"The increase in northern Aboriginal spend can be attributed to increased contracts for construction-related projects including road development for Sable and Lynx; a renewed contract with Procon for the provision of underground mining services; a change in providers for consumables to KitNuna, which is a Northern Aboriginal JV; and a change in the contract set up for the Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road whereby the Winter Road JV agreed to split the contract into two (North and South), which has allowed more groups to benefit and from this contract (Nuna for the northern section of road and DTR, which is a JV between Tłı̨chǫ, Denesoline and RTL, for the southern portion of road)."

DDEC spent 22 percent ($97.4 million) with northern Aboriginal businesses in 2015. Cumulative project spending had reached $7.4 billion at the end of 2015, including both constructions and operations. However, DDEC did not meet its procurement commitment of at least 70 percent in northern spending in 2015.

DDEC is actively looking for ways for southern companies to partner with local and aboriginal companies to increase the value of northern expenditures. The agreement between Petro-Canada and the Denesoline Corporation to provide lubricants to the mine is a prime example. It is the first time that a Northern Aboriginal group has entered the lubricants business.

Office Move

Section 7.4.1 (a) of the SEA commits DDEC to maintain a procurement office in the Northwest Territories.

The planned move of DDEC's corporate office from Yellowknife to Calgary in 2017 was discussed. It was stressed that this corporate decision did not come lightly and that the motivation was partly spurred by the desire to save mine site jobs.

Although some functions and roles will move to the Calgary office DDEC will maintain a key presence in the Northwest Territories. Functions that will remain in the NWT include significant Human Resource, Procurement and Government Relations roles. Given the commitment to maintain these functions in the NWT, DDEC continues to meet its commitments established by the Ekati SEA.

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